

THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 18, 1896.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. LANEASTER, of the Catholic Church.

LECT. COV. HARDY.

The following communication was received from the Hon. Mr. Governor:

Indisposition prevents me from presiding over the Senate to day and Mr. Senator Kohlbas will oblige me by taking the chair for this day.

JAMES G. HARDY.
Feb. 18, 1896.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SMITH presented the petitions of sundry citizens, praying the establishment of a bank of deposit at Mt. Sterling, under the name of the Exchange Bank of Kentucky; referred to committee on Banks.

Mr. BARLOW presented the petition of W. S. Brown, asking a change in the name of the Daniel Boone Electric Institute; referred to committee on Education.

Mr. BLAIN presented the petition of sundry citizens of Pulaski county in relation to the navigation of Cumberland River; referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. BULLOCK presented the petition of sundry citizens of Shelby county praying the incorporation of a Turnpike Road Company from Harrisonville to the Shelby and Frankfort Turnpike near the house of John W. Branch; referred to Judiciary committee.

Mr. WADSWORTH presented the petition of sundry citizens of Mason county in relation to the Tuckahoe Ridge Turnpike Road; referred to committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. COLLINS presented the petition of sundry citizens of Clay and Harlan counties praying a change in the law in regard to the Knox and Clay Turnpike Road Company; referred to committee on Internal Improvement.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leaves to bring in bills were asked, and obtained as follows:

Mr. HOWELL—a bill to amend 5th Section, 8th Article, 93rd chapter of Revised Statutes, title "Slaves, Runaways, and Free Negroes"; referred to committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—a bill for the benefit of the clerk of the Hickman Circuit Court; referred to a select committee.

Mr. HOWELL—a bill to authorize County Clerks to issue all process of the Quarterly Courts in the absence of the County Judge; referred to Judiciary committee.

Mr. MATTHEWSON—a bill better to define the duties of County Court Clerks; referred to committee on County Courts.

Mr. HOGAN—a bill for the benefit of the Harrison Circuit Court Clerk; referred to a select committee.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts respecting the town of Hickman"; referred to a select committee.

Mr. RIPLEY—a bill to fix the salary of the Louisville City Court; referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. PALMER—a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Washington county; referred to a select committee.

Same—a bill to amend the act incorporating the Springfield and Bardonia Turnpike Road Company; referred to a select committee.

Mr. RIPLEY—a bill to incorporate the Louisville Lunatic Asylum; referred to Judiciary committee.

Same—a bill to amend the law in relation to licenses; referred to committee on Finance.

Mr. GILLIS—a bill for the benefit of Jas. Henderson Jr., of Rockcastle county; referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. SUDDUTH offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a standing committee of three members of the Senate be appointed by the Speaker, to be styled the Committee on the Geological Survey.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. BULLOCK from the Judiciary committee reported a bill in relation to a new road in Lewis and Fleming counties; passed.

JOSEPH C. YEAGER.

The Senate here took up the special order for 10½ o'clock, which was whether the Judiciary committee should be discharged from the further consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives for the benefit of Joseph Yeager.

[The bill appropriates \$1000 for the purpose of taking to the Supreme Court of the United States of America a case determined in the District Court of Indiana, (Judge McLean presiding) in which said Yeager was a party. Yeager is represented by a lawyer who has been discharged from the further consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives for the benefit of Joseph Yeager.]

Mr. ALLEN recited the facts which attended the institution of the aforesaid suit by Mr. Yeager, and urged the passage of the bill as of vital importance to the whole State of Kentucky. When decided, the much vexed question as to the extent of the jurisdiction of Kentucky and other States upon the Ohio river would be finally settled.

Messrs. BUCKNER and BULLOCK would cheerfully vote for the bill if they thought it would have the effect hoped for by the Senator from Henry. But believing that the interests of Kentucky would not be subserved to any extent by its passage, they felt constrained to vote against it.

Mr. ALLEN again urged the passage of the bill.

The question was then taken upon ordering the bill to a third reading. The Senate refused to so order, and the bill was rejected.

REPORTS FROM A STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. BULLOCK, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Paducah Gas Light Company; passed.

Also—a bill to amend the act establishing the Boston and Akin Turnpike Road Company; passed.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH from same committee—a House bill supplemental to an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Mayfield; passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Harriet Lewis, a free woman of color.

[The bill allows her to come into this State to live with her husband at the city of Hickman. The bill is based upon the petition of numerous citizens of Hickman, where the husband lives.]

Mr. SILVERTOOTH advocated and Messrs. HOGAN, WALTON, and SMITH opposed the bill.

The question being taken upon ordering the bill to a third reading, it was rejected.

Mr. RIPLEY, from same committee—a bill to better define usury.

[The bill is lengthy, and will be published hereafter.]

Mr. RIPLEY explained the provisions of the bill and urged its passage.

Its further consideration was cut off by the bill in relation to

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The rules were here dispensed with, on motion of Mr. WADSWORTH, in order to take up the bill reported on Saturday by him, from a select committee, fixing the time of holding the various Circuit Courts in this Commonwealth

After amending the bill in various particulars, it was passed, and, as amended reads as follows:

A BILL REGULATING THE TIME OF HOLDING THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Circuit Courts for the several counties in each of the thirteen circuit court judicial districts in this Commonwealth, shall commence in the counties at the times hereinafter specified, and be held the number of judicial days allotted to each term, if the business of the court shall require it, viz:

FIRST DISTRICT.

In the county of Fulton, on the first Mondays in March and September, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Hickman, on the third Mondays in March and September, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Ballard, on the first Mondays in April and October, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of McCracken, on the third Mondays in April and October, and continue each, eighteen judicial days.

In the county of Marshall, on the second Mondays in May and November, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Calloway, on the fourth Mondays of May and November, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Graves, on the second Mondays in June and December, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Livingston, on the fourth Monday in June and first Monday in January, and continue each, six judicial days.

In the county of Lyon, on the first Monday in July and second Monday in January, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Crittenden, on the third Monday in July and fourth Monday in January, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Union, on Tuesday after the first Monday in August and the second Monday in February, and continue the first, eleven, and the second, twelve judicial days.

SECOND DISTRICT.

In the county of Trigg, on the last Mondays in February and August, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Caldwell, on the second Mondays in March and September, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Christian, on the first Monday in April, and the last Monday in September, and continue each, eighteen judicial days.

In the county of Hickman, on the first Monday in April, and the last Monday in September, and continue each, eighteen judicial days.

In the county of Todd, on the fourth Monday in April, and third Monday in October, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Muhlenburg, on the second Monday in May, and first Monday in November, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Hopkins, on the fourth Monday in May and third Monday in November, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Henderson, on the second Monday in June, and first Monday in December, and continue each, eighteen judicial days.

THIRD DISTRICT.

In the county of Hancock, on the last Mondays in February and August, and continue each, six judicial days.

In the county of Daviess, on the first Mondays in March and September, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Boone, on the first Monday in April, and the last Monday in September, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Breckinridge, on the second Mondays in April and October, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Grayson, on the fourth Mondays in April and October, and continue each, six judicial days.

In the county of Letcher, on the first Mondays in May and November, and continue each, six judicial days.

In the county of Hardin, on the second Mondays in May and November, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

There shall also be held a term for the trial of equity, criminal and penal causes, in Hardin county, commencing on the second Monday in July, and continue twelve judicial days.

In the county of Meade, on the fourth Mondays in May and November, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

In the county of Logan, on the fourth Monday in July and Tuesday after the first Monday in August, and continue the first term eighteen, and second term seventeen judicial days.

In the county of Simpson, on the third Monday in March, and the fourth Monday in August, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Allen, on the first Monday in April and the second Monday in September, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Monroe, on the third Monday in April and the fourth Monday in September, and continue each, six judicial days.

In the county of Warren, on the fourth Monday in April, and continue thirty judicial days, and on the first Monday in October, and continue twenty-four judicial days.

In the county of Elmore, on the first Mondays in June and November, and continue each, six judicial days.

In the county of Butler, on the second Mondays in June and November, and continue each, six judicial days.

In the county of Hart, on the third Mondays in June and November, and continue the June term eighteen, and the November term, twelve judicial days.

In Warren county, on the second Monday in July and the first Monday in December, and continue each, eighteen judicial days.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

In the county of Nelson, on the fourth Mondays in February and August, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

There shall also be held, in Nelson county, a term for the trial of equity, criminal and penal causes, commencing on the second Monday in June, and continuing twelve judicial days.

In the county of Washington, on the second Mondays in March and September, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

For the trial of equity, criminal and penal causes, in Washington county, a term shall be held, commencing on the fourth Monday in June, and continue twelve judicial days.

In the county of Green, on the fourth Mondays in March and September, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

For the trial of equity, criminal and penal causes, in Green county, there shall be held a term, commencing on the second Monday in July, and continuing six judicial days.

In the county of Mercer, on the second Mondays in April and October, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

For the trial of equity, criminal and penal causes, there shall be held a term, for Mercer county, commencing on the third Monday in July, and continuing twelve judicial days.

In the county of Anderson, on the fourth Mondays in April and October, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

For the trial of equity, criminal and penal causes, in Anderson county, there shall be held a term, commencing on the second Monday in August, and continuing six judicial days.

In the county of Taylor, on the second Mondays in May and November, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Marion, on the fourth Mondays in May and November, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

Also for the trial of equity, criminal and penal causes, a term commencing on the third Monday in August, and continuing six judicial days.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

In the county of Boyle, on the first Monday in February and Tuesday after the first Monday in August, and continue the first term twelve, and the second eleven judicial days.

Also, a term for trial of equity, criminal, and penal causes shall be held in Boyle county, commencing on the fourth Monday in July, and continuing six judicial days.

In the county of Garrard, on the third Mondays in February and August, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

Also, a term for trial of equity, criminal, and penal causes shall be held in Garrard county, commencing on the first Monday in July, and continue six judicial days.

In the county of Lincoln, on the second Mondays in March and September, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

Also, a term for trial of equity, criminal, and penal causes, shall be held in Lincoln county, commencing on the second Monday in July, and continuing six judicial days.

In the county of Pulaski, on the fourth Mondays in March and September, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

Also, a term for trial of equity, criminal, and penal causes, shall be held in Pulaski county, commencing on the third Monday in July, and continuing six judicial days.

In the county of Wayne, on the second Mondays in April and October, and continue at April term six, and at October term twelve judicial days.

In Clinton county, on the third Monday in April, and the fourth Monday in October, and continue each, six judicial days.

In Russell county, on the fourth Monday in April, and first Monday in November, and continue each, six judicial days.

In Casey county, on the first Monday in May, and the second Monday in November, and continue each, six judicial days.

In Adair county, on the third Monday in May, and third Monday in November, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

Also, a term for trial of equity, criminal, and penal causes, shall be held in Adair county, commencing on the fourth Monday in July, and continuing six judicial days.

In Cumberland county, on the first Mondays in June and December, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

In Jefferson county, on the second Monday in January, the first Monday in May, and the second Monday in October, and continue at the January and May terms, each, forty-two, and at the October term forty-eight judicial days.

In Bullitt county, on the first Monday in March, and the second Monday in August, and continue, at the March term six, and at the August term twelve judicial days.

In Shelby county, on the second Monday in March, and the fourth Monday in September, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

Also, a term for trial of equity causes, shall be held in Shelby county, commencing on the first Monday in July, and continuing six judicial days.

In Oldham county, on the first Monday in March, and the third Monday in September, and continue each, six judicial days.

In Spencer county, on the second Mondays in April and September, and continue each, six judicial days.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

In Franklin county, on the first Mondays in March and October, and continue each, eighteen judicial days; also, on the second Monday in July, and continue twelve judicial days.

In Carroll county, on the fourth Mondays in March and August, and continue each, six judicial days.

In Henry county, on the first Mondays in April and September, and continue the April term twelve, and the September term six judicial days.

In Boone county, on the third Monday in April and the second Monday in September, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In Owen county, on the first Monday in May, and the second Monday in November, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In Gallatin county, on the third Monday in May, and the fourth Monday in September, and continue each, six judicial days.

In Grant county, on the fourth Mondays in May and October, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In Trimble county, on the third Monday in June, and the fourth Monday in November, and continue each, six judicial days.

NINTH DISTRICT.

In the county of Bracken, on the fourth Mondays in February and August, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Kenton, at Covington, on the second Mondays in March and September, and continue each, thirty judicial days. At Independence, in the same county, on the second Mondays in June and December, and continue each, six judicial days.

In the county of Pendleton, on the third Mondays in April and October, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Harrison, on the first Mondays in May and November, and continue each, eighteen judicial days.

In the county of Campbell, at the court house in Alexandria, on the fourth Mondays in May and November, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Mason, on the first Mondays in April and October, and continue each, thirty judicial days; and on the fourth Monday in July, and continue twenty-four judicial days.

In the county of Nicholas, on the third Mondays in March and September, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Boone, on the first Mondays in April and the second Monday in September, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

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day in February, and continue twelve judicial days, and Wednesday after the first Monday in August, and continue nine judicial days.

In the county of Lincoln, on the second Monday in March and third Monday in August, and continue the March term, twelve, and the August term six judicial days.

In the county of Whitley, on the fourth Mondays in March and August, and continue six judicial days.

Where there are five Mondays in either of said months, the term in such month shall continue twelve judicial days.

In the county of Knox, on the first Mondays in April and September, and continue each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Harlan, on the first Tuesdays after the third Mondays in April and September; and continue twelve judicial days.

In the county of Letcher

COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

W. L. CALLENDER, Editor.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1856.

Single copies of the Daily Commonwealth, put up in wrappers, will be furnished to the members of the General Assembly at Two CENTS per copy.

Single copies of the Weekly Commonwealth, containing a synopsis of each week's proceedings, will be furnished to the members of the General Assembly at Four CENTS per copy.

Geological Survey.

So important do we consider the following remarks embodied in Dr. D. D. Owen's forthcoming Geological Report, and so pertinent to the necessity of prosecuting with vigor our geological survey of the State, in connection with the most thorough chemical examinations of our various iron ores and coal, that we have urged upon him the propriety of submitting an extract for immediate publication in our columns; and he has furnished us the following:

"A large portion of the time and energies of the geological corps have been devoted to investigations, both in the field and laboratory, of the details of the coal formations of Kentucky, with special reference to their resources in coal and iron, and their chemical constitution and adaptation to particular purposes.

"In a former report, I had occasion to direct the attention of the State to the wealth of individuals in Scotland deriving income only from 'lordships,' or revenue accruing from simple mining rights on estates underlain by certain kinds of iron ore.

"In this connection I cite here a remarkable instance in point, showing the vast and growing importance of the coal and iron business since the introduction of the improvements in the trade within the last half century; and proving, in the most conclusive and satisfactory manner, that estimates made in the geological report relating to the intrinsic value of certain minerals in this State, are based on a sound foundation, and are not overrated.

"Between thirty and forty years ago, when the iron trade in Scotland received a fresh impetus by the introduction into the business of various improvements, and a new raw material, hitherto overlooked or considered impracticable, a family of the name of Baird owned a small farm of some thirty or forty acres, between seven or eight miles from Glasgow.

This property was underlain by a bed of coal—the Monkland coal seam—which was worked to a very limited extent by the proprietors, and hauled by single cartloads to the Glasgow market. "Partly from this small coal business and partly from the products of the farm the family barely made a living; finding it often difficult to make the two ends meet. So limited, indeed, was their means that the father considered the business inadequate to the support of the family so that as the two eldest sons grew to manhood he urged upon them the necessity of seeking a livelihood elsewhere in other business.

"During the excavations for the coal on the farm a kind of ironstone had been encountered and considerable quantities taken out, which lay scattered in piles at the mouth of the pit as worthless rubbish encumbering the ground.

At one of these family meetings, while counselling in regard to future prospects, it was suggested by the eldest son that perhaps they might be able to make iron profitably from some of these waste ironstones. The father, supposing the amount of capital required to be immense such a business entirely beyond their limited means, thought, at first, such an enterprise out of the question. Finally, however, by uniting the whole savings of the family and effecting certain small loans the father and sons managed to erect, with the sum of £1200, an iron furnace for the production of pig iron from their black band iron stone and coal.

"The business succeeded beyond their expectations; in a few years they were not only able to pay off the borrowed capital but had laid up a surplus sufficient to erect another furnace. Soon they were able to purchase adjoining coal and iron property and to use the mining right for black band ore on other estates. This being about the time of the first successful introduction of that species of ore for making iron its real intrinsic value was, as yet, but little known; so that they were enabled to obtain mining rights for this ore at a shilling a ton, while some of their neighbors in the same business, starting later in this branch of the trade, paid 15, 16, and even as high, in some instances, as 18 shillings per ton for their mining right or lordship.

Progressing in the business under such favorable auspices, wealth flowed in fast and they were enabled to extend their business rapidly and put into operation furnaces after furnaces in rapid succession, and add from time to time considerably to their mineral lands. Ultimately on their well known estate of Gartsherrie, celebrated throughout Scotland, there were sixteen furnaces in blast, besides three or four more in Ayrshire.

That Baird family are now in the annual receipt from their iron works of a clear profit of half a million of pounds sterling, or two and a half million of dollars, wielding a mighty influence beyond even the princes of the land.

Let it be forcibly impressed on the minds of my readers that this immense wealth was not amassed by speculation, but by legitimate earnings from a business producing an article of the greatest intrinsic value—a metal to which Great Britain owes, perhaps more than to any of her other numerous manufactured products, her national greatness—and giving, at the same time, instant employment to whole towns of industrious inhabitants; the material from which all this wealth was extracted a mineral taken from the bowels of the earth, regarded for centuries as worthless.

Thus it is that Great Britain has risen to the apex of commercial prosperity; thus it is that the United States, at this very moment is paying her a golden tribute, for imported iron alone; thus it is that her iron manufacturers can raise their millions with as much ease as we our thousands.

The time, however, is at hand when the mineral resources of the State shall become known, and when Kentucky, if she has the enterprise, the skill and industry, will be able to take the lead in the coal and iron trade, and direct into her coffers no small share of the thirty millions of dollars now drained from the country for such an indispensable staple product.

Again: it appears highly probable, from recent discoveries and experiments, that some of our Kentucky coals, of similar composition to the Breckinridge coal, are likely to take the lead in a most extensive manufactory, as yet in its infancy, for the production of benzole or benzine, cupione, and lubricating oils, and a coal was denominated paraffin, besides several other products which the researches of science are bringing to light—a business which in time may even rival some of the more substantial applications of fossil fuel. At least it is now known that coal rich in hydro-carbons, may be made to yield large quantities of coal naphtha, which, when rectified, by repeated distillation and subsequent exposure to the alternate action of acids, alkalis and oxidizing agents, give, amongst a variety of volatile liquids, a kind of benzole of peculiar interest and value, since it appears to be of peculiar utility in the simple transmission of atmospheric air through this benzole, with a small admixture of alcohol, at a temperature not less than 60 deg., a beautiful illuminating gas is vaporized and carried along in the current, burning, as it issues from the jet, with as much brilliancy as the purest oil-gas, without any offensive odor whatever; illuminated in a precise ratio with the rate of consumption at the exit jet or jets, as the case may be; affording, at one moment a single light, at the next moment bursting into flame through the hundred jets of a magnificent gaselier; while the current of transmission is nicely regulated by a weight, wound up as you would the weight of a clock; requiring no extensive reservoir for its reception; no chamber of purification; no complicated system of conducting pipes; nothing but an arrangement whereby common air can be forced through the benzole holder, which may be placed in sufficient close proximity to the flame of the burner to keep its temperature above 200 deg., the heat emanating from the combustion of the gas itself.

"We understand that the delivery of Dr. Banning's lecture was prevented on Saturday night by some obstruction in the gas at the Capitol, to the disappointment of many, who, notwithstanding inclement weather, had assembled to hear him. The Doctor informs us that, as he has almost stayed out the time he had allotted for this place, he cannot complete the course of lectures he has commenced. This, we know, will be regretted by many.

The following letter from Dr. McCann, of New Albany, Ind., shows the appreciation with which a physician of the old school received Dr. Banning's lecture of Thursday night:

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15, 1856.

Editor Commonwealth:

Sir—I am a medical man of the old school, from an adjoining State, with my highest pride and ambition identified with the dignity and progress of our benevolent profession; but yet, in connection with many of my distinguished medical friends, I have long felt humiliated and sick at heart, at our manifest inefficiency in effecting a cure of a numerous class of familiar chronic affections, of which Prolapsus Uteri, Dysmenstruation, Hemorrhoids, etc., are prominent. Last night it was my pleasure to attend Dr. Banning's lecture on the "Manifest Influence of Physics in the development of health and comfort; the production of disease, and its removal by auxiliary mechanical means;" where it was demonstrated that the secret of our success in the treatment of these protracted, lies in this, that we have overlooked the fact that they may be caused, wholly or in part, by a mechanical displacement, rather than a vital disease, of the parts concerned; or in other words, that a deranged mechanism is depriving the vital manifestations and vice versa; presenting such diseases in a new and more hopeful light, to wit: that mechanical as well as constitutional means are clearly indicated in their treatment.

After demonstrating this cardinal principle, the lecturer presented a system of adapted to this mechanical and surgical devices adapted to this condition, constructed on principles which are concordant with the physiological genius of the body, and rather adapted to induce, than to express its inherent resources. And by experiment on members of the profession and others present, dispelled the last remaining doubt of the great and highly practical character of both the principle and the means.

Thinking that this principle, applied as an auxiliary, is eminently adapted to make correct substitution in treatment eligible to success, I have hoped that the profession and humanity thank me for this service. And I am happy to add, that I most cordially unite with Professors Matt, Goddard, Dixon and Flint, in the sentiment that Dr. Banning's views are highly interesting and worthy the serious consideration of the profession.

Respectfully, &c.,

S. D. MCCANN, M. D.

THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF HENRY CLAY.—Mr. Noble, the estimable agent for the sale of Colton's "Private Correspondence of Henry Clay," is in town, and will call upon our citizens. The book is a neatly printed volume of about 600 pages, and contains an immense number of the private letters of Mr. Clay to distinguished contemporaries—less prominent friends—and to members of his own family. It also contains a great many of the letters of distinguished men to Mr. Clay. It reveals the interior political life of the great statesman, and shows that he was the same ardent patriot and true man in his most confidential communications as in his public speeches. It is a book intensely interesting, and must have a very large sale.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—The Canada arrived at Halifax on Sunday morning, and brings intelligence to the effect that the peace protocol had been signed at Vienna by ministers of the five powers, and that an armistice will be agreed to for the purpose of negotiating the terms of a permanent peace. The congress would meet at Paris about the 17th inst.

FRANKENSTEIN'S Panorama of Niagara.—A work never until now seen in the interior of Kentucky—will be again exhibited to-night. If there is any body in town with the least appreciation of the grand and beautiful in art or nature, who has not yet seen this panorama, we beg leave to advise them to go at once. It will give them an exquisite gratification at the time, and leave in their memories a delightful recollection, illustrating and proving the truth of the well known verse—

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

American Order.

FRANKLIN COUNCIL, No. 45, Jan. 2, 1856.

The regular meetings of this Council are held in the upper room of the Court House on Wednesday night of each week at 7 o'clock. Members of the Legislature and other gentlemen visiting Frankfort, who are members of the American order, are cordially invited to attend the meetings. By order of the Council, G. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Gov. Shannon leaves this afternoon direct for St. Louis, thence to Kansas. He will immediately remove his office from Shawnee Mission to Leecompton, the centre of the prevailing difficulties.

The order to be issued by the War Department this afternoon, probably, will be conveyed by Gov. S. to Col. Sumner. They no doubt will be in accordance with the President's views as expressed in his special Kansas message and late proclamation, with a design firmly to enforce them.

There are 800 troops for Leavenworth and 400 for Fort Riley, to be called out if circumstances demand it.

The Republican association at Washington is making strenuous efforts to establish similar societies in every city, town, and village throughout the Union, serving, as the circular says, to rally the people and inspire them with confidence and enthusiasm, and to furnish the information necessary to oppose and fairly meet the sophistry of pro-slavery demagogues.

For making the issue of slavery or freedom in the coming Presidential campaign, they design scattering abroad numerous documents and speeches. They have already prepared 162,000 copies in English and 20,000 in German of the speeches and writings of Seward, Hale, and others.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Card.
Dr. Banning asks to inform the citizens of town and country, that he has taken rooms at the "Capitol Hotel" where by the aid of his new system of light and agreeable braces respectively, he is prepared to give auxiliary or complete relief to drooping, languor, an ungainly rounding and inequality of the shoulders, particularly of children and young ladies; weakness and flatness of chest, vocal debility, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia with weakness of the stomach and bowels. Also, to the varied forms of prolapsus uteri, with bearing-down sensations, pain in the hips and back. Radical cures of ruptures and piles he effects on a new principle.

He invites special attention to his spinal, liver and haunch-back prop, by which he immediately arrests and gradually removes the posterior and lateral spinal curves, which are stealthily coming upon and ruining so many interesting children and youth.

He carries but a few days. The medical profession are particularly invited to examine the adaptations. February 7-11.

Short Credit, Prompt Payment.

1st. Hereafter all accounts against my customers will be closed and settled on the first days of July and January of each year, and if accounts are not paid at the time, interest will be charged until they are paid. 2d. No credit for small amounts. Cash will be expected from all, except those who have regular accounts. 3d. None but persons of undoubted responsibility need ask for credit. A small order will be promptly sent. Jan. 21, 1856-17. J. M. MILLIS.

Pinkerton's Acute Pills.

Acute and speedy cure for Acute and Fever, and Chills and Fever, in all stages of the disease. The proprietor, in offering this medicine to the public, does so with the fullest confidence in its success, and it needs but a fair trial to convince any and all persons of its value as a remedy. It requires no preparation of the system in order to effect a cure; for while it is calculated to remove the disease, it at the same time restores the general health of the system. The combination is among the simplest and most powerful known to the profession, and is entirely safe as a popular remedy. It has been used in a great number of cases during the last three months, by men, women, and children, and in no instance has it failed to effect a permanent cure. This gives it great superiority over the other remedies in use, for while they only arrest the disease for a time, this medicine drives it entirely from the system. Let those suffering with the disease give it a trial and they will soon add their testimony with many others in proof of its happy effect. C. M. PINKERTON, Druggist, Frankfort, Ky.

Oct. 21-17.

FRANKENSTEIN'S PANORAMA.

OR

TEN YEARS AT NIAGARA.

THIS celebrated work of colossal art will be exhibited again this (Tuesday) Evening, February 19, at

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Exhibition begins at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

Feb. 19, 1856-17.

Miss Murray's Book.

LETTERS from the United States, Cuba, and Canada; by the Hon. MARIA MURRAY. Just received and for sale by

W. M. TODD.

New Books.

UNITED STATES, Canada, and Cuba; by the Hon. Maria M. Murray. Just received and for sale by

W. M. TODD.

Children's Shoes.

JUST received a new supply of Children's pumps and double sole shoes. HEMPHREY EVANS, Book and Shoe Store.

Feb. 19, 1856.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

Messrs. JULIAN KNOX, Baritone Vocalist; R. DOLF DE ROODE, Pianist; and E. SCHILL, Tenor.

Will have the honor to announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that they will give a GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT on Friday, the 22d of February, at

the CAPITAL HOTEL.

TICKETS 50 cents, to be had at the principal book and music stores, and on the evening of the concert at the door. The order will be supplied at 4 o'clock.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Feb. 19-17.

SPHEROTYPES.

THE new style of Picture taken on glass, called SPHEROTYPE, is attracting the attention of artists in all parts of the country, as it is the most

BEAUTIFUL STYLE OF PICTURE

EVER YET PRODUCED.

A. BISHOP, who is the inventor of the Spherotype, will be at Dr. HAMILTON'S Daguerrian Gallery, during the next week, to accommodate those who wish to obtain likenesses superior to any they have heretofore seen.

It is only necessary to see this kind of Picture to be convinced that it

CANNOT BE EQUALLED

by any other kind. It appears to stand out from the background with relief never before seen in any Picture, and can be COLORED EQUAL TO THE FINEST PAINTING.

Persons wishing to profit by this great improvement should

CALL IMMEDIATELY.

As Mr. Bishop's engagements render it impossible for him to remain here but a short time.

Ladies and Gentlemen will confer a favor by calling to see specimens at Dr. HAMILTON'S GALLERY, opposite the Capital Hotel.

Feb. 18, 1856-17. A. BISHOP.

Blue Grass Seed.

FRESH and clean, and prepared in the best manner by Robert W. Scott, and for sale by

Feb. 12-17. DIXON & GRAHAM.

For Sale.

WISH to sell one or two good DWELLINGS on a beautiful spot, being one of the best locations in the city of Frankfort.

Feb. 9, 1856-17. JOHN HALY.

R. P. SCALLY. JAS. GARRARD DUDLEY.

SCALLY & DUDLEY.

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

565, MAIN STREET.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Special attention given to the Forwarding of Merchandise and Produce. Feb. 12, 1856-17.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

WE have sold out the stock of goods of the late firm of V. S. WEST & CO. to Mr. GEO. A. ROBERTSON, and recommend him to your customers as a gentleman with whom they will find it pleasant to deal.

All those indebted to the late firm of V. S. WEST & CO. are requested to call forward and settle their indebtedness, and those having claims against the firm will present them for settlement. Either of the undersigned is authorized to settle the business.

N. D. WEST. JOHN BOURN.

Surviving partners of the firm of V. S. WEST & CO.

Feb. 12, 1856-17. (Vernon copy.)

For Hire.

A GOOD house girl to hire for the present year. Apply to

Feb. 12, 1856-17. J. M. MILES.

GREAT BARGAINS!

TO

ALL IN WANT OF CLOTHING.

FROM this time until the 10th of March, I will sell my stock of superior ready-made

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

AT COST FOR CASH.

I make the statement of those in want of clothing to my stock the assortment is general, of the best quality, and made in the best manner, it is not a cheap work, but custom made, got up at the celebrated establishment of W. T. JENNINGS & Co. in the city of New York.

Feb. 12, 1856-17. JOHN M. TODD.

T. J. SHINDLEBOWER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN CONFECTIONERIES & GROCERIES.

St. Clair St., between Main and Market.

FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING purchased the establishment of DANNEY & TODD, will continue the business at the same place, and will keep on hand a choice selection of

CONFECTIONERIES, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES & GROCERIES.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Feb. 12, 1856-17.

1856. SPRING 1856. IMPORTATION.

THE undersigned, Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, and Fancy Goods have made all necessary arrangements to increase their stock to double its usual size. We are now in receipt of NEW GOODS and shall be daily adding thereto throughout the season.

We are determined that our assortment in all classes of goods shall be superior, and our prices as low as any in the West of the Mountains.

Merchants visiting Louisville will find it to their interest to examine our stock, it will consist in part as follows:

DRESS GOODS.

Plain and Fancy Colored Silks; Plain and Fancy Black Silks; Plain and Fancy Blue Silks; Plain and Fancy Green Silks; Plain and Fancy Red Silks; Plain and Fancy Yellow Silks; Plain and Fancy White Silks; Plain and Fancy Brown Silks; Plain and Fancy Grey Silks; Plain and Fancy Tan Silks; Plain and Fancy Olive Silks; Plain and Fancy Purple Silks; Plain and Fancy Pink Silks; Plain and Fancy Lavender Silks; Plain and Fancy Mauve Silks; Plain and Fancy Peach Silks; Plain and Fancy Rose Silks; Plain and Fancy Violet Silks; Plain and Fancy Indigo Silks; Plain and Fancy Carmine Silks; Plain and Fancy Magenta Silks; Plain and Fancy Cyan Silks; Plain and Fancy Teal Silks; Plain and Fancy Sky Silks; Plain and Fancy Steel Silks; Plain and Fancy Slate Silks; Plain and Fancy Navy Silks; Plain and Fancy Cobalt Silks; Plain and Fancy Ultramarine Silks; Plain and Fancy Emerald Silks; Plain and Fancy Sapphire Silks; Plain and Fancy Ruby Silks; Plain and Fancy Garnet Silks; Plain and Fancy Topaz Silks; Plain and Fancy Opal Silks; Plain and Fancy Pearl Silks; Plain and Fancy Ivory Silks; Plain and Fancy Bone Silks; Plain and Fancy Shell Silks; Plain and Fancy Hair Silks; Plain and Fancy Fur Silks; Plain and Fancy Leather Silks; Plain and Fancy Rubber Silks; Plain and Fancy Glass Silks; Plain and Fancy Metal Silks; Plain and Fancy Stone Silks; Plain and Fancy Wood Silks; Plain and Fancy Paper Silks; Plain and Fancy Cloth Silks; Plain and Fancy Lace Silks; Plain and Fancy Ribbon Silks; Plain and Fancy Thread Silks; Plain and Fancy Sewing Silks; Plain and Fancy Knitting Silks; Plain and Fancy Hosiery Silks; Plain and Fancy Stocking Silks; Plain and Fancy Glove Silks; Plain and Fancy Hat Silks; Plain and Fancy Cap Silks; Plain and Fancy Shawl Silks; Plain and Fancy Scarf Silks; Plain and Fancy Neck Silks; Plain and Fancy Tie Silks; Plain and Fancy Cravat Silks; Plain and Fancy Collar Silks; Plain and Fancy Cuff Silks; Plain and Fancy Pocket Silks; Plain and Fancy Handkerchief Silks; Plain and Fancy Towel Silks; Plain and Fancy Bath Silks; 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